# A TRAIN'S FATAL PLUNGE

#### IT GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Locomotive Got Across Safely, But Four Wagner Cars Plunged Into the Stream-Many Persons Killed or Injured--The Scene at the Wreck.

The Chicago limited express train for Boston broke through a frail iron bridge on the Boston and Albany Railroad one mile and a half east of Chester, Mass., at noon, and four Wagner cars were crushed, killing fourteen or fifteen persons, fatally injuring several others, while at least twenty were badly hurt. The wreck is the worst ever known on the road. The bridge was being strengthened for the big locomotives, and the work-ingmen who were putting on the plates were at dinner when the crush came. The locomotive passed over the structure, but was smashed, the water tank being thrown a long distance

The buffet car, two sleepers and a dining car were smashed to kindling wood when they struck the stream twenty feet below. but two day coaches and a smoker in the rear did not leave the track. The dead are: Miss Emma Delerty, Columbus, Ohio: M. C. Ives, Chicago, T. Everett Sedgewick, Palmer, express messenger: James McMasters, Springfield, brakeman; J. H. Murray, ters, Springfield, brakeman; J. H. Murray, Greenbush, N. Y., baggage master, Georze H. Morse, Boston, Wagner car conductor; J. C. Stackpole, Hartford, Conn.; R. C. Hitencock, Bellows Falls, Vt. J. E. De Witt Portland, Me., President of the Union Mudual Life Insurance Company; Thomas Kelly, Boston, blanket manufacturer; Miss Susie Cutting, Boston; Mrs. C. Bishman, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. S. Winehall oam, Philadelphia: Mrs. J. S. Winchell, Dneida, N. Y.; unknown woman, plainly dressed, apparently about twenty-five yers

Several of the wounded were hurt so serimaly it was thought they would die.
The train was seven minutes late at Cheser, and the railroad hands say it was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour when it struck the first of the two spans across the Westfield River. The locomotive seemed to leap across the bridge, as the trusses col-

leap across the bridge, as the trusses col-taps d and fell over to the south. The bridge was built in 1874. It was a wo-span lattice structure 221 feet long. It arretched across the west branch of the West-field River.

The ill-fated train was one of the fastest

Expresses on the road, stopping only at Pittsfield in its run from Albany, N. Y., to Springfield, Mass. It carries the largest engine and best cars of any train running west of Springfield.

The scene of the accident is but a short the scene of the scene of the section is sure below.

fistance below Chester, and is just below the steep grade going up the mountain. Word was carried to the village promptly,

and the people did their best to care for the Two wrecking trains left Springfield im-mediately after the accident. On the second train were Medical Examiner Breek and Dr.

Seely : of Springfield.
Superintendent Cone, of Chester, who has charge of the mountain division of the road. took charge of the wreck, and with the assistance of the extra engines and section hands did much toward clearing away the

wheek before the arrival of the wreekers from Springfield. The physicians of Huntington arrived on the scene and did much to relieve the su Terings of the injured.

The heroes of the work of rescue were Doctor G orge L. Wood, of Collinsville, who went to the train to meet his wife, and the colored porters and waiters in the dining car.

Although their faces were bruised and cut and covered with blood, they did splendid work.

The hospital was a group of apple trees in an adjoining orchard, where scores were taken. Ox teams arrived with loads of straw, cushions, bedding and food. The housest straw, cusnions, beading and 100d. The wounded were soon removed to the houses of N. A. Harwood, Washington Moore and J. C. Crocker, and all that remained on the apple-strewn ground were thireen bodies covered with red blankets from an adjoining stable.

The dead were many of them horribly mutilated, heads crushed in, limbs torn, and often only recognizable from the clotning. The injured were conveyed in a special train to Boston.

# IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

#### It Passes the British House of Commons by Thirty-Four Majority.

The British House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Home Rule bill by thirty-four sunjority, the vote being 301 to

Mr. Gladstone was the first to record his vote and Mr. Morley was the last. Each received an ovation, as also did Mr. Balfour. When the figures were announced the Irish members sprang to their feet and che wildly. waving hats, handker waving hats, handkerchiefs ne like, while the Opposithe and the like, while the Opposi-tion members raised counter-cheers and shouts of "Resign!" "Resign!" The House then adjourned.

Immediately afterward the sitting of the House of Lords was resumed, and five minutes later the Home Rule bill passed the first reading in that body.

The object of the Home Rule bill is to es-

tablish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish as distinct from imperial affairs The bill, in detail, provides for a Legislature for Ireland, consisting of and of two houses — the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly This Legislature, with certain restrictions, is authorized to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland in respect of matters exclusively relating to Ireland or some part there-of. The bill says that the powers of the Irish Legislature shall not extend to the making of any law respecting the establishment or endowment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or imposing any disability or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief, or whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or whereby vate property may be taken without just

ompensation.
According to the bill the executive power in Ireland shall continue vested in her Majesty the Queen, and the Lord Lieuter-ant, on behalf of her Majesty, shall exercise any prerogatives or other executive power of the Queen, the exercise of which may be del-egated to him by her Majesty, and shall in the Queen's name summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature. An Executive Committee of the Privy Council of Ireland is provided for which "shall aid and advise in the government of Ireland." The Lord Lie tenant, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, is authorized to give or withhold the assent of her Majesty to bills passed by the houses of the Legislature.

The Legislative Council by the terms

The Legislative Council by the terms of the bill shall consist of forty-eight Councilors. Every man shall be entitled to vote for \* Councilor who owns or occupies any land or tenement of a ratable value of £20. The lerm of office of the Councilors is to be for eight years, which is not to be affected by dissolution, but one-half of the Councilors shall retire in every fourth year and their seats be filled by a new elec-The Legislative Assembly is to consist of 103 members returned by the Parliamentary constituencies existing at present in Ireland. This Assembly, unless sooner dis solved, may exist for five years. The bill also provides for eighty Irish members in the

House of Commons.

The Legislature, in order to meet expenses of the public service, is authorized to im-pose tames other than those now existing in Ireland. Ireland should also have charged Ireland, Ireland should also have charged ap against her and by compelled to pay out of her own Transury all salaries and pensions of Judges and liabilities of all kinds which Great Britain has assumed for her benefit. The bill further provides that appeal from courts in Ireland to the House of Lords shall cease and that all persons having the right of appeal shall have a

like right to appeal to the Queen in council, The term of office of the Lord Lieutenant is fixed at six years. Ultimately the Royal Irish Constabulary shall cease to exist and force other than the ordinary civil police shall be permitted to be formed.

Irish Legislature shall be summoned meet on the first Tuesday in September, 1894, and the first election for members shall be held at such time before that day may be fixed by her Majesty in council.

#### LATER NEWS.

Many closed mills and factories in various parts of the Eastern and Middle States are resuming operations.

THOMAS GLEASON, a New York policeman, while on duty on Broadway, was run over and almost instantly killed by a cab.

Ex-PRESIDENT HARRISON delivered the address of welcome at the citizens' reception to the officers and delegates of the G. A. R. National Encampment at Indianapolis.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY opened the Republican State campaign in Ohio with a speech at South Salem.

A World's Fair express train collided with a freight train in Indiana : one man was killed and six injured. On the same day (wo men were killed and a third fatally in. jured in a collision between two trains at Hardin, Ohio.

lowa Prohibitionists and Populists held their State Conventions on the same day at Des Moines. The former nominated L. S. Coffin for Governor, and the latter named for that office E. A. Ott.

Seventeen persons were drowned by the capsizing of a lighter while watching a fire at Rotterdam, Holland.

Many people were injured during a panic

eaused by a fire in an Ostend (Belgium) the-LIEUTENANT PEARY'S Arctic expedition has

arrived at Bowdoin Bay, Greenland, and begun preparations for passing the winter there

Tue New York Grand Jury has indicted Miss Emma Goldman for making anarchistic

MRS. VENZEL VOJACEK, her ten-year-old son Willie, and A. Novack, a friend, died at Newark, N. J., from the effects of eating oadstools in mistake for mushrooms. MASSACHUSETTS Prohibitionists have nom-

inated a State ticket headed by Rev. Louis A. Banks, of Boston, for Governor. The People's Party have also put a ticket in the field, with George H. Cary, of Lynn, tho Gubernatorial candidate.

THIRTEEN men were injured by a gas exolosion in a mine at Shelburn, Ind.

W. F. CROW was killed by J. B. Burke at Rocky Comfort, Texas, in a dispute about a corncob pipe. Clint Crow fatally wounded Burke and was killed by the latter.

VIRGINIA Prohibitionists have nominated Colonel J. R. Miller for Governor.

THE Maryland Republican State Convention, at Baltimore, nominated Joshua Horner, Jr., for Comptroller. The Minneapolis platform was reaffirmed and the Harrison Administration commended.

In a report to the State Department, Levi W. Meyers, American Consul at Victoria, B. C., estimated that the total catch of seal during the season of 1893, British and American. and including both sides of the Pacific, will reach at least 109,000 skins. The total sealing fleet of this year was about ninety-two vessels, of which thirty-two cleared from San Francisco, six from Seattle and fifty-fou: from Victoria. THE Pan-American Medical Congress, in

session at the National Capital, adopted a resolution urging the suspension of immigration from cholera-infected ports. The delegates visited the White House, and were presented to President Cleveland. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has nominated C.

H. Dickinson to be Surveyor-General of Louisiana. He also sent to the Senate number of recess appointments, including the name of Postmaster Carr, of Philadelphia, and several army promotions.

GOVERNMENT receipts are running lower than at any time since the war.

In the British House of Lords the Duke of Argyll and others spoke in opposition to the Irish Home Rule bill ; Baron Playfair de-

ACHANESE pirates from the Island of Sumatra captured the private steamer of the Chinese Consul at Penang. Twenty-four men aboard were murdered, fifteen were seriously wounded and \$20,000 fell into the pirates' hands.

# NEW YORK'S DAY.

The Empire State Celebrates at the Chicago Fair.

Words of praise for the Chicago Fair and of New York's interest in the Exposition were spoken by Chauncey M. Depew and Governor Flower in the Empire State Building.

The occasion was the celebration of Nev York day at the Fair. The exercises began formal ceremony at 11 o'clock, and ended late at night with a banquet and in formal ball in honor of the Governor and the distinguished persons who accompanied

him to Chicago.

At no State fete given on the World's Fair grounds have there been so many distin-guished representatives of the State in attendance. There was Governor Flower and his staff, the members all brilliantly attired in uniforms; Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Gilroy, of New York, and his eleven children. Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, Congressman Bourke Cockran and a host of State and city

officials, politicians and prominent citizens. The address of welcome was made by Mr. Depew, who spoke on behalf of the Board of General Managers. He praised the Fair and Chicago, not forgetting his native State. Governor Flower responded at length. The Governor was followed by Director-General Davis, after which Joseph O'Connor, of the Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express, read an original poem. At the conclusion of the exer-cises Governor Flower held a public reception, which was very largely attended. At 5 o'clock p. m., the Board of Lady Managers entertained Governor Flower and staff at tea, when a handsome silk State flag

was presented to the Governor. The great event of the day, however, was the reception in the evening given to the Governor by the New York managers. For this occasion the magnificent State Building For was gorgeously illuminated according to a design furnished by Pain. There were 2000 invitations. In the illumina the columns were lined with fairy lamps, the windows with green fairy lamps, the windows with amber, the coping with red, white and blue and above this was a string of ruby lamps Japanese lanterns were strung from the lawns, flower beds, and trees were richly

decorated. There were 10,000 lamps on the building, the largest number of lights ever placed on a building of this size.

There was also a grand display of fireworks, the most brilliant pyrotechnical display yet given at the Fair. The aerial effects were particularly gorgeous and elaborate. The special set pieces were the facade of the New York State Building and a portrait of Governor Flower.

# TRAIN ROBBERS AT WORK.

They Kill an Express Messenger and Rob the Passengers.

Three robbers boarded the Western express on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad at Mount Valley, Kansas, and while one of the men covered the engineer and firemen, the other two tried to enter the express car, which the messenger, C. A. Chapman, locked against them. On Chapman, locked against them. On his refusal to open the car, they fired the contents of their rifles into it, killing the messenger. They broke into the car, but were unable to open the safe. Then they went through the passenger cars and compelled the passengers to give up their watches and money, thus securing about \$200 in money and a number of gold watches.

# OUR NEIGHBOR'S EXHIBIT.

CANADA'S PRODUCTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Natural and Developed Resources of the Country Artistically Exhibited-Agricultural Products, Ores, Coal and Manufactures From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Canada has made a display at the World's Fair which admirably serves its purpose of illustrating the natural and developed resources of her own vast territory. partment of the Exposition, says the Chicago Herald, has been slighted oy Canada. Each big building contains a comprehensive exhibit, installed according to the best methods that could be employed to make it attractive. Possessed of resources so nearly similar to those of this country that but slight distinctions can be drawn, it of over five hundred plates, embracing Canada has been animated by the spirit of competition more keenly, perhaps, than any other Nation represented at Jackson Park. She has given special attention to the display of her agricultural products, upon which she prides herself most. She has not neglected, either, the treasures hidden beneath her broad domain, as can be seen in the Mining Building.

Building.

Great care has been taken by the Dominion official to properly present the display in the Agricultural Building. A beautiful court covering 7000 square feet and rising twentyfive feet from the floor, stands, a model of its kind, on the north side of the center aisle. It is surmounted by a handsome trophy and large stuffed deer from the Rocky tains. The curtain which surrounds the court on four sides is made entirely of grain and straw tastefully and artistically ar-

DISPLAYS BY PROVINCES. At the west corner of the court, Ontario, the banner province of the Dominiou, has a large and tastefully arranged display. A handsome pavilion, made entirely of cereals and grasses from the Ontario Government Agricultural College at Gelph, is admired by all visitors. Samples of grain in glass jars constitute a beautiful trophy which rises to a height of fully thirty-rive feet. The display of grain and cereals from the province of Quebec is one of the most beautiful in the

The showing of nickel and nickel ore from the Sudbury district of Ontario is one which has attracted universal attention, not only of mining experts but of naval officers. The quality of these ores can best be indicated by the result of the recent tests made by the naval departments of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, in which Canadian nickel was found to have the greatest power of resistance, and was by all means the most suitable for the purpose of making armor plates for improved war ves-

A FINE DISPLAT OF FRUITS.

The display which Canada makes in the Horticultural Building is one of the most important and attractive in that department of the Fair. There are three Canadian courts devoted to fruit, vegetables and wine exhibits. An interesting feature of this splendid display of fruit is that Canada not only excels in the variety and quality of the harder fruits peculiar to a Northern country, but her pears, peaches and the small fruits from Western Ontario are of that firm, juicy char-

it of over five hundred plates, embracing thirty-eight varieties of apples in a fresh state and 1400 bottles of various kinds of preserved fruits. In the center of the court is a display of fruits from the Government central experimental farm at Ottawa. The province of Quebec has been more successfal than any of the of the other provinces in keep-ing a display of fresh winter apples, of which there are over seventy varieties. Nove Scotla's display of the different varieties of apples from the famous Annapolis Valley is yond criticism. The exhibit from British Columbia attracts much attention because of the immense size of the apples and pears. There is also a great variety of the smaller fruits. Prince Edward Island, the northwest territories and Manitoba have all cred-itable displays of the smaller fruits. In the vegetable court in the north pavilion is a dis-play of last year's vegetables, contributed by all the Canadian provinces and the Government experimental farms of the Dominion This is the only exhibit of vegetables in the department of horticulture at the Exposition.

IN TRANSPOTATION BUILDING.

Canada's exhibit in Machinery Hall is lo cated at the east end of the center floor, im-



ANADIAN COURT IN MANUPACTURES BUILDING.

section. There is also a pretty showing of maple sugar and syrup, which are two staple products of this province. The display of grains and cereals from the great graingrowing areas of the northwest show the splendid quality and extensive variety of these staples from the storehouse of the Dominion. There is also a splendid exhibit of furs and stuffed birds which adds largely to the attractiveness of the display. The maritime provinces of the Dominion show splendid exhibits of cereals and grains. Here is the mammoth Caradian cheese which attracts general attention. There is also a car wheels, for which Canada is noted. tracts general attention. There is also a display of biscuits, cheese, mineral and There are also semaphores and headlights aerated waters, bacon and hams. In the annex of the Agricultural Building, Canada has a large display of agricultural machinery. WHERE COTTON IS REGENT.

Canada has outdone her mother country in the neat and pretty curtains she has erec ted around her section in the Manufacture Building. The section is on the west side o Columbia avenue, with Great Britain on her north, Denmark on the south, and Belgium on the east across the avenue. Every foot of 16,000 square feet of space is crowded with manufactured goods from all parts of Canada.
There are a great many lines of manufactured products in the Canadian court which
will compare favorably with those of the older, more populous and more pretentious manufacturing countries. The cotton king has been at work in the Dominion, and in two long, well-finished native wood cases are most tastefully arranged many of the products of the Canadian mills. Cotton fabrics of all kind are shown, and textile goods occupy prominent place. Tweeds, meltons, braids silk thread and carpets are also extensively exhibited. Gloves, hosiery, underwear an ready-made clothing are tastefully arranged in glazed cases made of Canadian and cherry. Two very pretty cases are filled with specimens of women's work from different parts of the Dominion. There is also a creditable exhibit of sole and harness Scales, stoves and hollow ware water heaters, horseshoes, stove polish screens, rivets, spades, shovels and an im-mense array of like articles meet the eye in every direction. An exhibit of circular and band saws of almost every pattern has at-tracted much attention, and it is doubtful tracted much attention, and whether in this department Canada is surpassed. A creditable display of boots and shoes occupies a prominent position.

INDIAN EXHIBITS BY INDIANS. At the west side of Canada's space is very interesting and instructive exhibit made by the Department of Indian Affairs at Ot-Here, with the teachers, are a number of Indian boys and girls from the Government Indian schools in the distant north west of Canada, These young people daily pursue their routine work just as if they were at home in their schools. All around are the products of the civilized Indian-grain that has sown, tilled and harvested, he has ground, roots and vegetables that he has planted and cared for, manufactured goods of many kinds that he has carefully put together and samples of the work of th school children of these Indian tribes under the guardianship of the Civil Government. There are also many curios of the warpath, the hunt and the trail.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The display which the Dominion makes in the Mining Building is a fair index of the natural mineral resources of the country The Canadian section comprises an area of 10,000 square feet, and is on the main floor 10,000 square feet, and is on the main host, west of the central aisle, extending back under the west gallery. Canadian flags and bunting give a gala day appearance to this most interesting section. Upon entering the large central court the visitor is immediately interested by the great pyramids of gold blocks representing the yield of that precious metal throughout Canada since it was first discovered in the far western province of British Columbia. The total yield of gold from British Columbia alone is estimated at something over \$53,000,000, while across the continent the surf beaten province of Nov.: Scotia on the Atlantic has produced from her gold deposits since 1864 over \$7,640,000. In the banner province of Ontario extensive deosits of gold quartz are being worked, largely by American capitalists, and here the output is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000 an-

The samples of coal from British Columbia show the excellent quality, both anthra-cite and bituminous, of the inexbaustible coal fields of the Pacific province. Black diamonds are also taken out in large quanti-ties in the province of Nova Scotia, and the sparsely wooded and illimitable areas of farming land in the great northwest of the Dominion have a plentiful supply of excel-lent coal. The province of Nova Scotia makes a poor show of coal samples despite the fact that she has some of the greatest

Chicago Ship railway. V is now Straits of Northumberland. This work when completed will shorten the ocean trip between Montreal, Quebec and other ports on the lower St. Lawrence River and Boston and New York by hundreds of miles, be-sides avoiding the dangerous shores of eastern Nova Scotia. The exhibit of carringes, wagons, carts and trucks is good. Particular interest is manifested in the splendid exhibit of sleighs. In one of the courts is a beautiful model of the sleigh resented by the women of Canada as a wed ding present to the Duke of York and the Princess May. It is a magnificent specimen of Canadian workmanship. The display also includes a large exhibit of sporting and pleasure cances, folding boats, snow she oboggans, etc., for which Canada, as the



CANADIAN SECTION, PISHEBIES BUILDING.

home of the sportsman, has a world-wide reputation. In the annex of the Transporta-tion Building is a full standard vestibuled train of the Canadian Pacific Railway entirely of Canadian manufacture, the can being made from native Canadian woods. One peculiarity about this exhibit is that the train was not built for exhibition purposes, but is an exact type of the regular trains on the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

WORLD'S FAIR STOCK SHOW.

The World's Fair stock show opened with a fine display of animals. There were many ponderous stallions of shaggy manes that al ost make the earth tremble as they move and along with them come the flery-eyed fleet-footed Arabian and Kentucky steeds with shiny, satin-like coats. There are horses from every State in the Union, of every grade

and variety.

Besides the 1205 head of cattle and 1617 horses, there are over 1800 head of sheep and 1500 hogs. In the south end of the grounds are forty stables, each 200 feet long and forty two feet wide, equipped with everything to make a comfortable habitation for the aristoeratic competitors.

With their stalls occupied by the choicest ossessions of the stock raisers, the live-stoc stables have become the center of attraction The Czar of Russia has sent twenty-one norses to the Fair. Some of them have pedigrees that run back 125 years, and there are stallions in the group that \$100,000 can not ouy. Guard Captain of Cavalry F. M. Imna-off was sent as special delegate to look after the horses which were from the stables of his Highness, the Grand Duke Dimitry. The horses are classed as standard Orloff trotters heavy and light types, and Orloff half-breed or weight-carriers for heavy cavalry pur

poses.

The Imperial stables of Germany are also represented by a number of fine borses.

### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. The New York Republican State Convention will be held at Syracuse on October 6, the day after the Democrats open their State Convention in Saratoga.

The coroner's jury at Newtown, N. Y., fixed the blame for the recent terrible disaster on the Long Island Railroad on Robert J. Knott, the towerman in charge of tower

A DEATH from Asiatic cholera occurred at Jersey City, N. J., and Supervising Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital service, came on from Washington to establish ational quarantine regulations for the control of every other case that might arise.

DR. ADOLF STOECKER, ex-court preacher of Germany, founder of the German Christian Social Party, and best known as the leader of the anti-Semites in the German Reichstag, arrived in New York a few days ago, and proceeded to Chicago. ACTING upon orders from Secretary Car-

lisle Postmaster Dayton has ousted John I. Davenport, Chief Federal Supervisor of Elections, from his quarters in the New York LABOR DAY was extensively celebrated in New York and other Eastern cities with large parades, picnics and speechmaking.

The cornerstone of a fifty-thousand dollar Memorial Church to the late Jay Gould was laid at Roxbury, N. Y., his early home, by his oldest son, George Gould.

DR. ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, President of behigh University, died suddenly at Bethlehem, Penn.

South and West.

THE Ohio Wool-Growers' Association, at its annual meeting in Columbus, adopted resolutions in opposition to free wool. GOVERNOR MATTHEWS, of Indiana, ordered militia to be held in readiness to stop a contemplated prize fight at Roby, Ind. THE latest estimates of the loss of life during the recent storm along the South Carolina coast put the number of victims at from 1000 to 2000, mostly colored people,

THE three children of Jacob Claiborne living near Natchez, Miss., were burned to leath while their parents were absent. GEORGE P. ELLIOTT, a cousin of ex-Congressman Elliott, saved the lives of eleven ersons in the recent storm on the Carolina

DOCTOR T. THACHER GRAVES, awaiting his second trial for the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I., committed suicide in the County Jail at Denver, Col.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND spoke on the rela-tions of the Catholic Church to labor before the Labor Congress in Chicago. CHARITIES COMMISSIONER NOLAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., fell from the "Exposition Flyer" near Cleveland, Ohio, and was killed.

In a fight between a United States Mar-shall's posse and the Dalton gang of despera-does in Kansas three of the former and two of the latter were killed.

Washington.

Chauncey McKeeven, the senior Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, has been placed on the retired list on account of age. The President has approved a bill in aid of the California Midwinter international Exposition, and a joint resolution to make the Oklahoma Townsite Law applicable to the Cherokee Strip.

FIGURES as to the Government's receipts and expenditures during July and August indicate that there will be a deficit of \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year.

CONFIRMATIONS by the Senate : William H. Pugh, of Ohio, Commissioner of Customs Robert T. Hough, of Ohio, Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Thomas L. Thompson, of Cal ifornia, United States Minister to Brazil. Consuls-General—Victor Vifquain, of Nebraska, at Panama; I. B. Richman, of Iowa, oraska, at Panama; 1. B. Richman, 01 North Da-kota, at Melbourne; A. D. Jones, of North Carolina, at Shanghai; J. G. Donnelly, of Wisconsin, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; W. A. Angerson, of Wisconsin, at Montreal.

Nominations by the President: Frank Dale, of Oklahama, to be Chief Justice of Oklahama; H. W. Scott, of Oklahama, to be Associate Justice of Oklahama; Lorion Miller, of New Mexico, to be Secretary of

New Mexico. THE Senate has rejected the nomination of Henry C. Stuart, of Denver, to be Secretary of Legation in Guatemala and Honduras and Consul-General to Guatemala. Mr. Stuart was opposed by citizens of the countries to which he was accredited.

ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLON, Envoy Extrardinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the United States, has requested President Cleveland to act as arbitrator in a territorial dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

Foreign.

More than 60,000 miners have resumed work in South Wales. Their return to the mines means practically the collapse of the strike in South Wales and Monmouthshire During their absence from work all but of the 204 collieries in these two districts have been shut down.

An epidemic at Grimsby, the English sea-ort, has been declared to be Asiatic cholera. Many fresh cases of cholera and numerous deaths are reported in Hungary.

LUCY M. HOOPER, a well-known writer wife of ex-Consul-General Hooper, died Mexican bandits killed Jose Sanches, a wealthy ranchman living near Victoria

A son of Sanches and one of the bandits were also killed. ASIATIC cholera is raging with terrible nce in some of the Russian Provinces. EMIN PACHA is reported to have been killed by Arabs in the Congo State, Africa. THE Azores Islands have been devastated

by a hurricane. EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, and the Crown Prince of Italy attended a military field service and reviewed the troops at Metz. The city was crowded with visitors to attend the celebration of the German victories over France in 1870.

# WELCOMED TO WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland Opens the Pan-American Medical Congress.

about 1000 doctors from all parts of Amerian countries and colonies were in attendance at the opening of the Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Albaugh's Opera House, Washington. Dr. William Pepper, Provost and Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, was President of the Congress. The delegates assembled apon the invitation of the American Medical Association, seconded by an invitation from the President of the United States, authorized by joint resolution of Congress. All of the countries except Chile and the Argentine Republic were represented. President Cleveand opened the Congress in the following

"The part assigned me on this occasion admits of few words. It, however, affords the opportunity to show how pleased I am to ce in any way related to an assemblage such as this, called together in furtherance of the nighest and noblest purposes and desires. "I hope I may also be permitted to add that the protection of the public health and he prevention of contagious diseases are objects properly brought under consideration at the capital of a Nation which appreciates ully the serious importance of everything which aides in making intercourse between ivilized countries and commerce between

them safe and easy. (Applause.)
"It is also fitting that those who devote themselves to saving human life and the alle viation of human suffering should consider modes of reaching these benevolent ends at the seat of a Government whose greates egard is the welfare and happiness of the individual citizen. (Applause.) It oni mains for me to declare this Congress o Pan-American Medical Society open for the transaction of business which has called it

# CIRCUS TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Men Instantly Killed and Six Others Injured.

A train conveying Sells & Renfrew's circus was wrecked a mile and a half from Grass Valley, Cal., shortly after midnight. Two men were instantly killed and six were injured. The train was proceeding slowly round a curve when the horses in a box car overbalanced the car, detailing the train.

# G. A. R. VETERANS IN LINE

## THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Parade Reviewed by Ex-President Harrison -- 25,000 Men March Through a Double Wall of Spectators-Features of the Parade Applauded.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF A. G. WEISSERT. The National Encampment parade of the G. A. R. veterans at Indianapolis brought a

growd of not less than 200,000 persons into the city. The parade began at 11 o'clock in the morning and the last post passed the reviewing stand at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon. Allowance, however, must be made for an hour's delay about noon. The parade, as an nour's delay about noon. The parade, as arranged, provided for hundreds of the veterans who did not take part because of the long distance they would have to march in the heat and dust. The veterans who did not march were as many as those who did;

and the number of marchers, on a conservative estimate, was from 20,000 to 25,000. Among the notable persons in the line were General J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio; General Lew Wallace, who marched with the McPherson Post of Crawfordsville; General Wilder, of the femous Wilder's General Wilder, of the famous Wilder's Brigade, and Past Commanders R. B. Beath, Wagner, Kountz, Vandervoort and Palmer. It was a veritable double Chinese wall of humanity through which the old soldiers passed in the three miles from start to fin-ish. Along the entire route the spectators

were massed from the ropes next to the building line, spreading over lawns, filling windows and porticos of residences and business blocks alike and in many cases preempting the roof. There was no lack of en-thusiasm, and the special features of the parade were cheered to the echo from square Numerous stands were crected at points

along the route, the official reviewing stand being placed on the grounds of the court-house on East Washington. From here the veterans were reviewed by Commander-in-Chief Weissert.

Ex-President Harrison stood on his right. and Generals Lucius Fairchild, of Wiscon-sin, and Law Wallace, both of whom marched in line until the stand was reached, on his left. Each veteran saluted the Commanderin-Chief and the ex-President as they passed The sessions of the Encampment began on the following day, and continued for three

The Election of Officers.

At the business meeting of the Grand Army National Encampment in Indianapolis John G. B. Adams, of Lander Post, Lynn, Mass. was elected Commander in Chief by acclama-tion. S. H. Hurts, of Ohio, withdrew at the last moment and moved the election of Mr.
Adams. Colonel I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, had no opposition for Senior ViceCommander and J. C. Bigger, of Texas, was
elected Junior Vice-Commander by accisma-

Ex-President Harrison addressed the memdiana, and shook hands with all his com He was unanimously re-elected President of the regimental association. He resided at the camp fire in Tomlinson's Hall and made a speech.

The next National Encampment will be

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE State Buildings of several States are only houses of public comfort where no ex-hibits of their natural production have been placed. Here all who wish may come and THE Kansas State Building exhibits a va-

THE hansas State building exhibits a variety of the fauna, which have been so dexterously placed that one can imagine a time when all lived in happy harmony and when the carnivora were feeding upon the diet of ebuchadnezzar. THE Women's Building may be called an THE Women's Building may be caused an art gallery by itself. No where in all the exhibition is such astonishing progress to be noticed as right here. The delt fingers, the correct eye, the artistic mind of woman are

shown everywhere. Among the wonders observed by a corre pondent at the Fair were shawis from India marked at \$10,000; tea from Ceylon valued at \$87 per pound; a diamond from the mines valued (and sold) at \$100,000; a nugget of

gold worth \$500, and many others of virgin gold from \$1 up to the largest one. "Butchers' and Grocers' Day" at the Fair was celebrated by the representatives of those industries to the number of nearly 2003. They assembled in front of the Administra-tion Building and matched to Festival Hall. where the National Convention of Grocers

and Butchers of the United States was held. The Forestry Exhibit is a study for the naturalist, which it would take at least a full nonth for an expert to analyze and longer to describe. The logging camp gives one a view of pioneer life. The simplicity of bed and table, the few things thought necessary to supply the daily wants of the pioneer, his possible enjoyments and his propable deprivation are all revealed by the utensils of wooderaft and the ingenuity for amusement

in his isolation. UTAH makes an exhibit in silks. magnificent robe de chambre, ilt for an Em-peror or an American citizen to wear, is a notable feature of the exhibit. Raw silks in victious forms are also shown. Almost any part of North America in the temperate zone can produce silk. Hitherto the labor in its production has been too expensive to make t profitable, but in Utah, where women and children are numerous and obedient, the production of silk is not only a possibility,

but a fact. Is the New South Wales exhibit in the Antropological Building is a picture of a burly cannibal who was a most remarkable man. It is a portrait of Mickey, the great chief of the Ulladullahs, the most expert boomerang thrower in Australia, a mighty warrior who had eaten the hearts of no less than eighty of his foes. When he got tired of killing oppo-sition chiefs with his boomerang he devoted himself to art, and six pictures of his painting show his superiority to the general run of native Australians in other fields than those of war. The missionaries got hold of nim, and he died a Christian a couple of years ago at the age of fourscore.

THE first thing to be cone after entering through the turnstile at the Fair Grounds is seek the Intramural Railway Station, pur chase a ticket at a cost of ten cents and take a ride around the grounds. This will give one an idea of the grandeur and extent of Jackson Park as well as of the size and location of the various buildings. More knowledge and information can be gained from one trip of thirty minutes than can be dewalking around the grounds a week The failure to fully appreciate the buildings, their architecture and general design, more often due to a lack of proper understanding in this respect, which only a ride on the Intramural can give.

THE number of cigarettes smoked in the United States is estimated at 3,000,000,000 a year, an increase of 200 per cent in ten years.

### THE PENSION OFFICE.

An Order Modifying the Rules Issued

by the Commissioner. Pension Commissioner Lochren has issued

the following order modifying the practice of the office as to suspensions of pensions : In the re-examination of all cases allowed under section 2 of the Act of June 27, 1890, the practice of the Bureau is hereby changed

the practice of the Bureau is hereby changed; and modified as follows:

(1.) Where it appears prima facie on the face of the papers that the pensioner was not entitled to any rating, the payment of the pensioner shall be at once suspended and the pensioner notified that he will be dropped from the rolls, after sixty days from such notice, unless he shall in the meantime file competent evidence showing his right to a pension.

competent evidence showing his right to appension.

(2.) Where on the face of the papers it appears that the pensioner is entitled to a less rate than he is now receiving, he shall be notified that his pension will be reduced to such less rate unless, within sixty days from such notice, he shall file competent evidence of his sixty to a block rating.

such notice, he shall file competent evidence of his right to a higher rating.

(3.) Where it appears on the face of the papers that the pensioner had been allowed a pension under a prior law, and that he is not entitled under the Act of June 27, 1890, to any higher rate of pension than was so allowed under such prior law, he shall be notified that his pension under the Act of June 27, 1890, will be dropped and his pension under such prior law restored, unless, within sixty days from such notice, he shall file competent evidence that he is entitled to larger rate than was granted by his pension.

file competent evidence that he is entitled to a larger rate than was granted by his pension under such prior law.

(±.) Every notice shall inform the pensioner that upon his application to the Commissioner he will be immediately ordered for examination by a local medical beard to enable him to obtain the necessary evidences to the prior to the control of the pension.

able him to obtain the necessary evidences to show his right to pension.

(5.) When any pensioner shall have complied with the requirement of such notice and furnished evidence tending to support his claim to be continued on the rolls, the case shall at once be a "special case," and be promptly adjudicated. There will be no preliminary suspension in any case hereafter, except as provided in the first subdivision of this order.

#### A CAPITAL OF \$30,000,000.

Consolidation of the Lake Superior Iron-Mining Industries.

The iron-mining industries of the Lake Superior district have been consolidated under the name of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, including the control of more than a dozen of the Mesaba Range mines, at a valuation of \$17,000,000; the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railroad and its docks in Duluth, valued at \$2,000,000; the Rockefeller interests in the Colby mines in Michigan, and the control of a fleet of ves-sels on the lakes. To these is added the con-trol of a group of mines on the east coast of

The corporation claims control of nineenths of the productive mining capacity of Bessemer ores in the United States. It is capitalized at \$30,000,000. Among the chief capitalized at \$30,000,000. Among the chief members of the syndicate are John D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company, and William C. Whitney.

# A RUNAWAY CAR.

Several Persons Killed and Many In-

jured in Cincinnati. Two persons were killed, six fatally injured, and about forty others more or less seriously hurt by an accident to an electric car in Cincinnati, Ohio. The car left Eden

car in Cincinnati, Ohio. The car left Eden
Park crowded with people at the close
of a concert, and, owing to an unmanageable brake, ran away down the mile grade
into the business part or the city, attaining
a frightful rate of speed.

At the corner of Broadway and Hunt
streets the car left the track and struck a
telegraph pole, which it broke down, and
then plunged into a saloon. The car was then plunged into a saloon. The car was smashed into splinters, and hardly one of its occupants escaped serious injury. Those killed outright were Sarah Dublin and Maria

# IT OWES \$19,000,000.

The Equitable Mortgage Company in

The Equitable Mortgage Company, one of he largest corporations engaged in the busitess of lending money on farm mortgages in he Western and Southwestern States, has uccumbed to the effects of the financial tringency and gone into the hands of re-eivers. It was organized in 1884 under the aws of the State of Missouri, and its total iabilities are estimated at \$19,000,000. Its issets are large, but they are mostly Western nortgages and State and city bonds which annot be turned into cash at present. Receivers have been appointed in New

#### company is represented. SUFFOCATED IN A HOTEL. Four Young Women Meet an Untimely

fork. Philadelphia and other cities where the

Fate. The hotel in Salmbach, a hamlet in the Wurtemberg (Germany) Black Forest, was burned early the other morning. Sixty young women from cities of Baden. who were passing their holidays in Salmbach, ere in the house when the fire broke out Most of them were aroused by the town watchman in time to escape down the stairs. few saved themselves by jumping from the second story windows. Four were suffocated in their rooms, and their dead bodies were

VICTIMS OF RAT POISON. Four Children in Indiana Lose Their

Lives. Wilson Sayser and wife, of Clinton Township, Indiana, attende 1 a celebration in Logansport, leaving at home their four children, the oldest fourteen years of age and the youngest five.

When they returned home in the evening they found the children all stretched out on the floor dead. Evidence showed that they had got hold of and eaten some rat poison. A RETURN made by a British Government agent shows some peculiar

things regarding the prices of bread and flour at different points on the Continent of Europe. For instance, flour retailed at 2 cents a pound at Budapest and 5 cents a pound at Paris, Frankfort and Florence. At Lille, flour was 41 cents a pound, and white household bread 34 cents a pound; at Berlin these figures were exactly reversed. Of course, quality has much to do with price; but it is remarkable how the price of bread varies with different cities. In some English cities it is almost given away; and in some American cities it brings two or three times the price that it does in England.

tell mamma we must economize? Papa--I did, my son. Little Dick-Well, I was thinkin' that mebby if you'd get me a pony I wouldn't wear out so many shoes. -Good News. SHE-1 can't see any seuse in calling them my sailing shoes. He-

LITTLE DICK-Papa, didn't you

Well, I notice you make about twenty knots an hour to keep them tied .-Inter Ocean. Jagson says that the fellow who

keeps whistling "After the Ball" ought to get it. —Emira Gazette.